

gebogen" is probably happier than Dr. Sharp's "crassiore et brevior."

After careful examination of a number of examples under high power (about $\times 400$ magnification) it appears to me that the inner claw referred to differs even more in the two species, since, in all the examples of δ *palustris* which I have examined, I find that this claw is not only very much thickened and strongly curved, but that its underside is *grooved* or *hollowed out*. This character is not always to be seen at the first glance, and its visibility depends upon the position of the claw, but I have not failed to find it in any of the thirty odd specimens I have examined, specimens from several parts of England and Scotland.

In δ *incognitus*, on the other hand, there is no such hollowing out. The inner claw is slightly thicker and heavier than its neighbour, and it is apparently rather less curved than in *palustris*, but it is essentially a simple claw.

In the females of both species, the claws of the anterior tarsi are similar, and apparently equal in length, but those of *palustris* are, I think, slightly heavier than those of *incognitus*.

The anterior tarsi of the δ are different in both species from those of the ♀ . In the δ the middle joint is transverse, whereas in the ♀ it is about as long as it is broad.

Dr. Sharp mentions, in describing *incognitus* (*Dytiscidae*, p. 475), that the tarsi are slender, but he does not compare them with those of *palustris*. Ganglbauer, on the other hand, mentions that, in this species, the tarsi are narrower (schlankere) than those of *palustris*.

The accompanying drawings done with camera lucida, will show the differences in both sexes between what appear to me to be two good species.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

- A. 1-6.—HYDROPORUS PALUSTRIS, L.—Various views of anterior tarsal claws of δ $\times 200$.
- 1-2.—The same pair of claws from opposite sides.
 - 3-4.—Another pair of claws from opposite sides.
 - 5-6.—Another pair of claws from opposite sides.
- B.
- 1.—Anterior tarsal claws of *Hydroporus palustris* $\times 200$.
 - 2.—Anterior tarsal claws of *Hydroporus incognitus* $\times 200$.
- C.
- 1.—Anterior tarsus of *Hydroporus palustris* δ $\times 50$.
 - 2.—Anterior tarsus of *Hydroporus palustris* ♀ $\times 50$.
 - 3.—Anterior tarsus of *Hydroporus incognitus* δ $\times 50$.
 - 4.—Anterior tarsus of *Hydroporus incognitus* ♀ $\times 50$.
 - 5-6.—Ventral view of right foreleg and claws of *Hydroporus incognitus* (fig. 5 $\times 50$; fig. 6 $\times 200$).
- D. 1-6.—HYDROPORUS INCOGNITUS, Sharp.—Various views of anterior tarsal claws of δ $\times 200$.
- 3-4.—The same claws.
 - 5-6.—Fig. 5, dorsal view, fig. 6, lateral view of the same pair of claws $\times 200$.

Hellinsia (Leioptilus) carphodactyla reinstated in the British list.

By W. PURDEY.

Among the "plume" ova first supplied to you were some which, at the time, I thought were those of *Hellinsia osteodactylus*. Upon examination at the end of the season, however, I found that the imagines taken were not that species, but in markings very much like *Adaina*